

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE

## AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XXII.—No. 1212.

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1809.

**THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.**  
IS published weekly, at Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance; or Three Dollars to be paid at the expiration of the year.  
All letters to the Editor must be postpaid, otherwise they will not be attended to.

**Doctor Joseph Boswell**  
HAS removed to Lexington, and will Practice Medicine in all its branches. He lives in the new brick house on Main street, next door to Benjamin Stout. tf May 16th, 1808.

**CASH GIVEN FOR H. E. M. P.**  
By Fisher & Sutton.  
Who wish to hire 15 NEGRO Boys, from 12 to 16 years old, for a term of years.  
tf Lexington, 3d Feb. 1808.

**TO BE SOLD OR RENTED.**  
A new and very convenient two story Brick House, on Main Street, next door to the Rev. Adam Rankin. For particulars apply to the subscriber.  
tf E. SHARPE.

**THOMAS BODLEY & Co.**  
WANT to hire ten NEGRO Boys, from the age of 12 to 15 years, and five men from 17 to 25; the boys to spin & the men to weave and heckle in a Coarse Linen Manufactory.  
Lexington, August 14th, 1808.

**TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN**  
**GEORGE ADAMS**  
ATTORNEY at LAW, will make Frankfort his permanent place of residence—and will punctually attend the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, and Fayette.  
Frankfort, October 10th, 1807.



**Fishel & Gallatine, COPPER AND TIN SMITHS,**  
INFORM their friends and the public, they have now on hands, a variety of STILLs of the best quality, and having laid in an assortment of COPPER, and engaged Workmen of skill, can with satisfaction, complete any orders they may be favoured with.

**TIN WARE** of every description, by wholesale or retail; Copper Boilers, Batters' Kettles, Copper Tea Kettles, Brass and Copper Wash Kettles, &c. &c.  
Tin Ware and Merchandise exchanged for old Copper, Brass and Pewter.  
Lexington, 11th October, 1808. — tf

**Madison Hemp and Flax Spinning Mill.**

**WANTED** immediately, a suitable person to superintend and manage the above Mill. A person who can come well recommended for his ability to manage such a concern, as well as for his sobriety and attention to business, will receive liberal wages. The President and Directors are determined that the amount of wages shall be no bar to the appointment of a fit person to conduct those mills in a proper manner.  
John Bradford, Pres't.  
October 30th, 1808.

**The Kentucky Hotel.**

THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where he has opened a Hotel under the above title. The situation of this property, on the public square, directly opposite the North East front of the court house, and in the centre of business, gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has been incurred in repairs and improvements, and in point of space, convenience and comfort the apartments of the house are surpassed by none. A new stable has been erected on the back part of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is the best in the state, which will be under the immediate superintendence of Mr. William T. Banton. He has provided himself with good servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors, and in short with every necessary calculated to accommodate and render agreeable the time of those who may favor him with their custom, and he trusts that from the attention which he means personally to give to every department of his business, he will be found to merit that patronage which he thus presumes to solicit from the public.

**Cuthbert Banks.**  
Lexington, Jan. 1st 1809.

**HAVANNAH OWN SUGAR.**  
Do. lump do.  
Louisiana brown do. 1st quality,  
COFFEE, and  
RICE.

**For Sale by JAMES WIER.**  
November 7, 1808.

**Broke away or was stolen from** Lexington, on the evening of Saturday the 26th December last, a Sorrel Mare, 3 years old, about 15 hands 3 inches high, bald face, white under her chin, and two or three white feet and legs—had on a small half worn Saddle. A reward of One hundred Dollars, will be paid to any person who will deliver the above Mare, and prosecute the thief to conviction if stolen, or Seven Dollars for the Mare and Saddle, Five Dollars for the Mare only, or Two Dollars for the Saddle, by the subscriber, living at the Pond, three miles from Lexington, on the Limestone road.

**William Wright.**  
January 7, 1808. tf

**22 CH. HUMPHREYS,**  
WILL Practice Law in the Fayette courts.  
August, 1808.

**JUST PUBLISHED**  
**By D. & C. BRADFORD,**  
and for sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, by the thousand, gross, dozen or single, the **KENTUCKY ALMANACK,**  
For the Year of our Lord 1809;  
Containing, besides the usual Astronomical Calculations,

A Method of Making Cyder equal to Champagne, and which will keep for years, and continue to improve.

A battle between a Tiger and an Alligator, or wonderful instance of providential preservation.

Directions for Letter Writing.  
Short Lessons.  
Advice of a Father to his Son.

The Lottery.  
Observations on Sun Flower Oil.  
Cure for the Bolls.

for Corns on the Feet.  
Court Days.  
Officers of Government.  
List of Roads.

A variety of Tables, &c. &c. &c.

**18**

**Valuable Property For Sale.**  
A LOT OF GROUND, lying on Main-Cross street in this town, extending one hundred & thirty-one feet six inches on said street, and back one hundred feet. There is on the lot a good Brick Stable, Coach House, Cow House and Granary. Also a Brick Factory, upwards of 60 feet in front, with a frame shed the whole length. This lot and the buildings are well calculated for the manufacture of bagging, or for a variety of other branches of business. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.

**George Anderson.**  
Should the above property not be sold in two weeks the buildings will be rented.  
Lexington, October 11, 1808.

**RICHD. BARRY,**  
BOOT & SHOE MAKER;  
At the sign of the **MAMMOTH SHOE,**

**NEAR to Wilson's Inn,** hereby informs the public, that he has just received by Mr. Jeremiah Neave, from Philadelphia, an assortment of Calfskins, and Boot Legs, of the best quality. That he has in his employ good Workmen, and that his customers may be supplied with Boots and Shoes equal in beauty, neatness, and durability, with any in America, at the shortest notice and at moderate prices.  
Lexington, 14th Dec. 1808.

**Strayed,**  
From the subscriber's farm, a about three weeks since, a BROWN MULE, two years old, branded Br. on the near shoulder. A reward will be given to him who will return her, or give information where she is to be had.  
Robert Barr.  
November 10, 1808.

**Strayed or Stolen from the farm** of Norman B. Beall, near Louisville, a BROWN BAY MARE, five years old, last spring, about five hands high, with a small white in her forehead, fine fore armed, crooked in her hock joints, remarkable small delicate legs, no brand. Whoever will deliver the above mare to Richard A. Maupin, of Jefferson, or H. Breckinridge Lexington, shall be handsomely rewarded.  
Nov. 26, 1808.

**WAGGONS WANTED.**  
WILL give a generous price to Waggoners who will haul salt for me from the Little Sandy Salt Works. For further information apply to Jeremiah Neave in Lexington.

**ALFRED Wm. GRAYSON.**  
November 8, 1808.

**James Devers**  
Takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has recommenced the Tailors business, about five miles from Lexington, near Patterson's big Spring, on Cain Run, where he hopes from his attention to business, to receive a portion of public patronage.  
tf. December 13, 1808.

**BOATS FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber, owing to a contract he has with Porter Clay and Harrison Monday, will have for sale at the mouth of Tate's Creek in the course of the winter and spring, a number of Boats of every description. The boats built by Monday are known to be of a superior quality; they will be sold at the usual price, and where it will be more convenient to the purchaser the payment will be received at Natchez or New Orleans, giving him sufficient time to dispose of his cargo.

**Thomas Hart.**  
Nov. 25, 1808.

**FOR SALE,**  
A Merchant Mill, Saw Mill, Distillery, and Fifty acres of Land.

ON East Hickman, ten miles from Lexington and four and a half miles from Stafford's ware house (on the Kentucky river). In the merchant mill are three pair of stones, viz: one pair Burr's, one pair Laurel Hill, and one pair Red river—the merchant and saw mills are in complete order—there are three stills in the distillery of different sizes, with all the different utensils belonging to a distillery; part of the land is in good meadow; payment will be made easy to the purchaser. For information enquire of the subscriber.  
tf. **THOMAS HART, jr.**

**WILSON'S GRAMMAR**  
For sale at this Office.

### A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post at Lexington, K. on the 31st Dec. 1808; which, if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

**A**  
Cap. Nathl. Allen 2 William Anderfon  
Capt. Wm. Allen Saml. B. Archer  
Edith Allen Capt. Adams  
William Alexander Moses Q. Ahby

**B**  
Bain & Holloway John Barnett  
Jorah Brady Lee Blanford  
Saml. Biles Benjn. Booth  
William Baxter 2 William Belt  
Daniel Bryan Lufinda Bealy  
Wm. Breckinridge 3 Wilton or William Brown

**C**  
Col. Byrd Ariana Bird  
Daniel Bishop Samuel Billing  
John Boffie Lewis Baker  
Andrew Barber Tylor Baldwin  
Self. & Saml. Black Thomas Bryant 3  
stone James Bruffler  
James Berry William Bledfow  
John Bounds Capt. Richd. Bledfow

**D**  
Clerk of Fayette circuit court Robt. Campbell 3  
Robert Carlisle George Caldwell  
C. Coyle John J. Crittenden  
Prudence Culberfon Samuel Caldwell  
Cathy Crisman Martha H. Carter  
Polly Creighton Farish Carter  
Robert Cochran

**E**  
Thomas Darrach Henry Daniel 2  
Benjamin Davis Robt. Dunbar  
James Dunninga Nathaniel Davis  
C. Dix Christian Dizier  
Theodore Dorley 2 Will. Dickey 2

**F**  
Berry Ellis Capt. John Edmiston  
William Farrar Rev. John E. Finley  
Capt. Fiffback Joseph Falconer  
John Farrer William Ford

**G**  
James E. Gillespie Nicholas George  
Lattia P. Grayson Otha Gaffin  
Merriwether S. Gray Thomas Grant  
James Grant William G. Gilbert  
John Gardner William Graves  
Robt. D. Gale Anne Gardner  
William Gordon John Gardner  
Gen. Squire Grant James Green

**H**  
Joseph Hawkins William I. Hockady  
Daniel Hodges James Hoskins  
Alexander Hall Hardinge  
Abel Hadington Thomas Hooper  
Joseph Harkins 3 Jasper Harman  
Daniel Harrison Daniel Hailges  
Francis Hord Haildred & Meglone  
William Hampton 3 Richard Higgins  
Mordicai Haris William Hart  
Leonard Hill

**I**  
James Johnson Samuel Johnson  
Joseph Jones Richard Jones  
James Jackson David Jinkins  
Jonathan Jackson Philip B. Johnson

**K**  
Thomas Kinney Jacob Kreps  
Capt. F. Kirkley 2 Robt. Knox  
George Kiler James Keras

**L**  
Michael Landars John Lingenfelter  
James M. Lewis Whitehead Leonard  
Elijah Laws William Little  
Jacob Link Warner Lewis  
Jesse Lamm Jane Lile  
Peter Lindale Capt. Logden

**M**  
Hugh Meglone Col. Saml. M'Dowell  
Hendly W. Moore John Miller  
Precilla Merriwether Mrs. Murray  
Thomas Muter Barnett Moore  
George Muer William Murphy  
John Megath George M'Cormicke  
John Mobby Jarrot Menifee  
Nicholas Michal Martha Ann M'Gowan  
Saml. M'Vecking an Charles H. Mills 3  
John Monroe 2 Benjamin Merrell  
John Mafon William Milligan  
John Montague Peter Mafon  
John Miller, jr. M'Kenley  
Jacob M'Conathy

**N**  
Abraham North olas  
Lt. Cary Nicholas 2 Samuel Nicholas  
Margaretta G. Nich James Nicholls

**O**  
Evan Owens Henry Ortgefe  
Thos. W. Offutt

**P**  
Capt. Walt. Preston Archibald Plum  
Henry Payne Elihu Palmer  
John Pollard Garret Purkins  
Hannah Parks Ephraim Porter  
Andrew F. Price John Petty  
Emanuel Pelle John Parker  
Dr. Alexr. Patrick

**Q**  
James Quigley Capt. Roger Quarles

**R**  
J. C. Richardson, jr. William Roffe, jr.  
Joseph Robb Rev. Wm. Rainey  
Philip Ryne Jacob Rickmere  
John Rics John Rogers  
Marcus Richardson Col. Wm. Russell 3

**S**  
Peyton Short Jacob Schreyer  
John Signor John, William or  
John Short Charles Shortridge  
Capt. William Smith George Scott  
Will. Smith 2 William B. Summers  
Capt. Lewis Schooler Peter Stoval  
Clemson Smith Nicholas Smith  
William Spurr Joseph Steele  
David Shelby David Sharp  
John Smith Jacob Stone

**T**  
Benjamin Temple James Taylor  
Michael Troy Jonathan Taylor 2  
Trotter & Tilford Achilles Tandy  
Capt. David Todd Isaac Tucker  
Gen. Robert Todd William Tucker  
S. & G. Trotter Charles Tomlin  
U James Underwood

**V**  
Paul Vigus Thomas Violette  
Jabez Vigus Rich Valandingham

**W**  
Fielding Winlock George Weary  
Lewis Well Mathew Williams  
Lyea Whaley Stephen Winn, jr.  
Elizabeth Wallace Benjamin Withers  
James Wallace Caleb Wooley  
Michael Weaver

**Y**  
Capt. E. Young  
**JOHN JORDAN, Jr. F. M.**

**A GENTLEMAN** of good Character, and qualified to teach Greek, Latin, Geography, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, may receive \$500 a year for teaching about thirty scholars, at the school house lately built near Mr. John Hain's in Jefferson county, Kentucky.  
December 31st, 1808.

**THE SUBSCRIBERS** wish to inform the public that they have just arrived at this place, from England, and mean to carry on their business of BOOT and SHOE MAKING, in its various branches, in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Conover, saddler, Mulberry street, three doors from Main street—Those who may think proper to leave their orders may depend on having them attended to.

**Dutton & Chapman.**

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that on the 30th day of next January if fair, if not the next fair day, we or one of us will attend with the commissioners appointed by the County Court of Barren, at James Barnett's Paper Mill, on the Waters of Skegg's Creek, on a survey of 1082 2-3 acres, the property of William Croghan as assignee of Samuel Couch, in order to take depositions of witnesses, to perpetuate their testimony to prove the calls of the estate and survey of said 1082 2-3 acres, entered in the name of Saml. Couch, and patented to said Croghan, lying on the waters of Skegg's Creek, which 1082 2-3 acres, beginning at a Beech, Buckeye and Hoopwood corner, to Abner Crump's survey of 1000 acres.

**George Brown,**  
James Burnett, for  
William Croghan.

**Dec. 27, 1808.**

**BLANK BOOKS,**  
WITH IRON SPRING BACKS, &c.

THE subscriber intends to continue to carry on the BOOK BINDING and STATIONERY in all its various branches, at his dwelling house, opposite the Kentucky Insurance office, on Main street. His customers may depend upon having their work done in the neatest and best manner. He will constantly keep on hand, an assortment of Record Books, Day Books, Journals, Ledgers and all other kinds of Blank Books. Clerks and merchants can be supplied with BLANK BOOKS, made of the very best imported paper and materials, on the lowest terms. Books bound to any pattern.

**William Essex.**

Lexington, Dec. 11th, 1808.

Merchants and others who buy to sell again can be supplied wholesale with all kinds of the best WRITING PAPER, and BLANK BOOKS, on very liberal terms. Orders from any part of the western country, will be gratefully received and punctually executed.

**Ten Dollars Reward.**

**RAN AWAY** from the subscriber, about the 14th of February last, an apprentice to the house joiner's business by the name of JOHN JAMISON, about 16 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, rather dark complexion, a smart, sensible lad. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the above boy to his guardian, (Gen. Robt. Russell) of Fayette county. And I do hereby forewarn any person from harboring said apprentice, as they shall answer it with the utmost rigour of the law.

**Dec. 29, 1808.**  
A. H. HARRIS.

I have a certificate in my possession from his guardian, acknowledging the propriety of my conduct towards the above youth—and disapproving his conduct in leaving my employ.

**Notice.**  
The subscriber has for sale the following TRACTS OF LAND.

1300 acres of 3d rate land in Washington county, Hardin's creek. 900 acres in Pendleton county, on the main fork of Licking, four miles above the town of Falmouth—the above tracts entered, surveyed and patented in the name of Joseph M'Dowell, which will be sold low for produce. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in Lewis county, mouth of Salt lick creek.

**John G. M'Dowell.**

**The beautiful and complete native Arabian Horse, SELIM.**

WILL stand the ensuing season, at my farm, six miles from Lexington. The particulars of this horse and terms of his covering, will be made known in due time; satisfactory certificates and original papers relative to this horse and his colts, can be seen in the possession of the subscriber.

**Fayette county, 4th January, 1809.**  
B. GRAVES.

**Notice.**  
THE partnership of WILLIAM CHILES & Co. of Mount Sterling, was dissolved on the first instant, by its limitation. All persons having demands against said firm are requested to present them to William Chiles for settlement and payment, and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to the said William Chiles, the books and papers being in his possession at the aforesaid place.

**Thomas Wallace,**  
William Chiles.

**January 9th, 1809.**

**Doctor Joseph Buchanan**  
WILL PRACTICE PHYSIC in Lexington and its vicinity. He keeps his shop where Mr. Pope formerly kept his office.

**A Journeyman Bookbinder,**  
Who is sober and industrious, and well acquainted with his business, will meet with good wages and constant employ, by applying to the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

**NOTICE.**  
THE President and Directors of the Kentucky Insurance Company, have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. for the last six months, which will be paid on application at their office, on and after the 4th inst. to the Stock-Holders, or their legal representatives.

**J. POSTLETHWAITE, Cashier.**  
Ken. Ins. Office, 2d Jan. 1809.

**Take notice.**  
Taken up as a stray, by John Jones, living in Fayette county, near Mount Gilead Meeting House, a Bay Filly, supposed two years old last spring, a long star in her forehead, about 15 hands and a half high, a white spot on the near hind foot, appraised to \$20. done before me.

**Robert Frier, j. p.**  
31st Oct. 1808.

**AN ADDRESS TO MY SUBSCRIBERS.**  
LATE in the year 1805, I was over persuaded by some of my friends to publish my Life and Travels, in hopes it would help me to maintain my helpless family, in my decrepit state. I then commenced the task with a great deal of reluctance, as I very well knew my inability, having little or no education and no notes on my Travels, but had to depend on the correctness of my memory, for a true relation of the different scenes through the rugged paths of my life. The work has been finished twelve or fourteen months, and ready for the subscribers, at all the different county towns in the state, but the negligence of my subscribers, is like to be my ruin, after having been at the expense of \$300 and what will be the issue God only knows.

My books already printed are, And lie in store on hand. Each name has one and some to spare, To answer each demand.

Subscribers each his book may take, And then the printer I can pay, Or else be sure your friend you'll break, Its truth to you I say.

**JOHN R. SHAW.**  
Lexington, January 2d, 1809.

**Take Notice.**  
THE partnership of BAIN & HOLLOWAY, was this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons to whom the firm are indebted, are to call on Patterson Bain for payment—those indebted to the firm, are earnestly requested to call on Patterson Bain and make payment to him, he having the sole authority to receive and pay all accounts respecting the partnership.

**Patterson Bain,**  
Thos. S. Holloway.  
3w  
January 2d, 1809.

**Five Dollars Reward.**  
STRAYED from the subscriber on the sixth of December last, a BAY MARE, five years old last spring, 14 hands 2 or 3 inches high, has a star in her forehead, and a small white stripe extending to near her nose, her two hind feet and one of her fore feet white, was shod before, no brand or flesh mark recollected. The above reward will be paid for delivering said mare to

**Henry Watkins.**  
Woodford county, January 9, 1809. 3w

**The Partnership of Bradford & Carter** is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

**Daniel Bradford,**  
John F. Carter.  
Dec. 31, 1808.

**From the New York Gazette.**

**CEVALLOS'S EXPOSITION.**  
(In a late London paper we find the following sketch of the important exposition of M. Cevallos, former prime minister of late under Charles IV and Ferdinand VII dated Madrid, 1st September, 1808.

In speaking of M. Cevallos's performance the London Courier of the 11th Oct. says—

"We publish to day M. Cevallos's exposition—In what plain but forcible and moderate terms does that patriot late Spaniard lay open the most infamous scene of fraud, treachery, and of violence that ever was exhibited on the stage of the world. And yet there are persons, who view in the framing of this plot 'the most profound sagacity,' and in the development of it, 'great dexterity and decision.'" To us there seems to be nothing but the most flagrant injustice and the coarsest tyranny.

We can discover no marks of profound sagacity or dexterity, and we retire from reading Mr. Cevallos's Exposition with no other sentiments but those of disgust and indignation, at the monstrous villainy of Bonaparte, and of perfect astonishment at the stupid security and confidence in which the royal family of Spain were lulled from the beginning to the end.

"We trust that M. Cevallos's luminous, able and convincing publication will be circulated."



culated in all possible ways and through every part of Europe. Nothing should be omitted to make it as public as possible in France, in Italy, Germany everywhere. It is an engine of mighty power against Bonaparte. It is the leveller of Archimedes, and will raise the world against him."

Don Cevallos, secretary of state to Ferdinand VII and who accompanied that unfortunate monarch to Bayonne, has published an Exposition of the bale and perfidious practices of the French emperor.—This interesting Paper is accompanied with the most authentic documents; which while they must tend to increase the enthusiasm of the Spanish people, are well calculated to unite every legitimate monarch in a league against the emperor of France. Its extreme length however, only enables us to present a summary of its contents.

Don Cevallos, after noticing the subservience of Spain to the wishes of France owing to the weakness and treachery of the prince of peace; that fleets, armies and treasures had been sacrificed to preserve the ruinous alliance of 1796; that every thing was done to satisfy the insatiable demands of the French government—proceeds to observe, that scarcely had the treaty of Tilsit been concluded, in which the destiny of the world seemed to be decided in Bonaparte's favour, when he turned his eyes towards the West, and resolved in his mind the ruin of Portugal and Spain. "He began by demanding a respectable body of our troops to exert their valor in remote regions, and foreign interests.—This he effected without difficulty, for the Spanish minister, regarding him as his patron, immediately placed a gallant and chosen force of 16000 men at his disposal. The enterprise of making himself master of Spain, however, was not so easy as he imagined. It was necessary to find some pretext for the introduction of his troops into the kingdom; to excite discord and animosity in the royal family, that his designs might not be penetrated, and his forces experience any opposition. His ambassador to our court (Beauharnois) who is nearly related to the imperial family, received instructions to that effect—and shortly after the arrest of the Prince of Asturias, who had entered into a correspondence with the emperor respecting a marriage with his niece, was the consequence.

At this period, a treaty which had been concluded between his catholic majesty & Bonaparte, at Fontainebleau, on the 27th of Oct. 1807, was brought to Spain. It had been negotiated by an agent of the favorite's without the participation, or even knowledge of the Spanish ministry. The result of this treaty was to render the emperor master of Portugal with very little expense—to furnish him with a plausible pretext for introducing his troops into the peninsula, with the intent of subjugating it at a proper opportunity; and to put him in immediate possession of Tuscany. In return for these concessions, his imperial majesty engaged to acknowledge Charles IV. Emperor of the two Americas, and to reward the treacherous favorite with the Algarves and Alentejo in full property and sovereignty. The execution of the treaty was delayed, and the favorite became apprehensive that he had lost the imaginary protection of the emperor. In truth, Bonaparte aware that he had incurred the hatred of the Spanish people, and conceiving it no longer necessary to treat him with confidence, wished to inspire him with apprehensions for his safety, that he might persuade his royal master, over whom he had unbounded sway, to emigrate to South America. The plan succeeded—for even during the negotiation of a marriage between the prince of Asturias and Bonaparte's niece, French troops were marched into Spain; their commanders took possession by fraud and surprise, of the fortresses of Pampeluna, St. Sebastian, Figueras, and Barcelona; and then industriously propagated the belief that Bonaparte was favorable to the Heir apparent. The royal parents, as well as the favorite, were struck with terror at this conduct of the emperor, and new fears were artfully impressed upon them by French agents. At length, they determined to emigrate to Mexico; and this resolution became known to the people by their preparations. The commotions of Aranjuez, however, which, on the 17th and 19th of March burst forth like a sudden explosion, prevented its execution; the favorite, who, without the title of king, had exercised the functions of Royalty, was imprisoned; and the royal parents abdicated in favor of their son, who was proclaimed sovereign under the title of Ferdinand VII.

The Emperor was ignorant of these events; he imagined that the royal family had fled to the coast, and was preparing to embark—he ordered his army to advance to Madrid; and flattered himself he should now possess without a struggle a throne which had thus hastily been vacated. The new Sovereign learning the advance of the French army, hastened to communicate the voluntary abdication of his parents to the Emperor; he made every effort to procure the latter's recognition of his title; he was assured at length by his imperial majesty's Envoy, Gen. Savary, that his matter would visit him at Madrid; that he was already disposed in his favor; and that nothing would tend more to conciliate the Emperor than this mark of respect. The pressing solicitations of the Duke of Berg, Gen. Savary, and others, added to the earnest wishes of the king to make his people happy, and restore tranquility to the kingdom, at length induced him to quit Madrid, in the expectation of meeting the Emperor at Burgos; from thence he was pursued by Savary, who accompanied him, to advance to Vittoria, where some suspicious movements of the French troops led the courtiers to urge him to return. But Ferdinand had too much confidence in the faith of the French Emperor; he called the Frontiers, and arrived at Bayonne. Duroc, on his arrival, came to invite the king to dine with the Imperial Majesty, where his reception was flattering; what then must have been the feelings of Ferdinand, after his return to his residence, to be informed by Savary; the man

who had drawn from his capital with so many professions of security, who had assured him of the recognition of his Imperial majesty, that Bonaparte had irrevocably decreed that the Bourbon dynasty should no longer reign in Spain, and that it should be succeeded by his own! In the conference which succeeded between M. Champagny and Don Cevallos, the latter strenuously supported his Majesty's right, and represented that any communication he might make while absent from his kingdom & in a state of confinement, would be null and void, and would not be acknowledged by his people. The Emperor, who overheard the conference, insulted the Spanish Minister, called him a traitor, and informed Ferdinand that he must nominate a more flexible negotiator, and one who would be less susceptible on the point of honor. In the last interview which the king had with the Imperial Majesty, the latter said—"Prince, you have to choose between cession and death." Who can doubt (adds don Cevallos) from this clear evidence, that the renunciation executed by Ferdinand VII. in favor of his august father, and that which succeeded in favor of the Emperor, are absolute nullities, and that the rights of the dynasty of Bourbon are not in the least prejudiced by it.

#### From the Missouri Gazette. St. LOUIS, December 14, 1808. ASSASSINATION

We have never, within the limits of our recollection, had the unpleasant task of recording a deed of more exquisite horror and sanguine temerity than one perpetrated at Kaskaskia, Indiana Territory, on the evening of Wednesday the 7th inst. Mr. RICE JONES, member of the House of Representatives from the county of Randolph, a young gentleman of amiable manners and exalted character, whose equal in literary knowledge and acquired talents, Indiana never has, and perhaps will not soon again be able to boast, was deliberately murdered in the street by a Doctor James Dunlap, of Kaskaskia hitherto considered a gentleman, and eminent as a skillful physician.

The particulars of this detestable act we have collected from a letter politely handed to us by a gentleman of this place, from Mr. William Shannon, a respectable merchant of St. Genevieve, dated at Kaskaskia two evenings subsequent to that on which the murder was committed; but the causes which led to it we have only from common report—it seems that Mr. Jones had some time since an affair of honor to settle with a gentleman of this place, in which Dunlap was his opponent's second; but it was prevented from coming to any fatal issue by a conciliation of the parties, on the ground, resulting from the honorable and manly conduct of Mr. Jones's second. Since that time several biting and satirical squibs have been pasted off in the news-papers by certain characters of Kaskaskia; relative to that affair; and Mr. Jones in defending his character from the reiterated assaults of enmity and malice, it is supposed added fuel to the inimical flame in the breast of Dunlap, which had been imbibed at the time of the concerted duel, or perhaps previous. Dunlap, we understand, had a few days before the murder, repeatedly threatened Mr. Jones with corporeal chastisement, of which the latter took no notice nor prepared himself for an attack. On the fatal evening, agreeable to the above mentioned letter, Dunlap met Jones in the street and running up to him drew out a pistol, and holding it to near that the powder burnt the deceased considerably, discharged it, and immediately mounted his horse and fled. Jones fell, but was directly supported by some gentlemen who had been alarmed by the report of the pistol, among whom was William Morrison, Esq. who asked him "what was the matter?" Jones answered "Dunlap has murdered me!" Mr. M. then asked "for what?" and was answered "I do not know;" at the close of the answer he expired having lived about ten minutes after receiving the ball, and spoke sensibly to the last moment. The ball penetrated his chest just above the heart, and ranging downwards came out about the centre of the back-bone.

Good Heaven! what a scene was this for a tender father, whose whole soul was wrapped up in the welfare of an only son, had he been present, and what increased heart-rending sensations must he experience on hearing its recital by the thousand tongues of rumour and magnifying report!

From a wish not to injure the feelings of the respectable connexions of Mr. Dunlap, already too much wounded by the catastrophe we forbear any further remarks on himself; the deed and circumstances sufficiently portray its own atrocity. We can but, in sympathy with them, wonder what frage infatuation could drive a man, in the prime of life, with flattering prospects and a respectable standing in society, to commit so dreadful an outrage against the sacred laws of his God and country!

It is much to be feared that the scene will not close here, as there are suspicions that the young man was abetted and urged on by a certain character living in Kaskaskia whose enmity probably arose from a jealousy that Mr. Jones's superior talents and discernment, would sink him to nothingness, and by unmasking him from the undeserved flattery which he holds in the confidence of the government and people.

On the authority of Mr. Shannon's letter, we are desired to state, that a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given by that gentleman for apprehending the said Dunlap.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 4.  
We have experienced the effects of the most tremendous and sudden swell of the Ohio river, ever known or heard of at this season of the year, by the oldest residents of this place, by a difference of about 15 feet; and even the Spring freshes have never reached the same height but once, which was nearly twenty years ago; when the water was two or three feet higher.

The present fresh has been accompanied with the severest cold of our winters, which rendered it peculiarly distressing to those whose property lay within the reach of the flood. The whole plain from Louisville to Shippingport, below the second bank, was inundated and the streets of Shippingport were navigable for boats, but as there was no current there was no material injury or loss of property sustained, except what arose from the impvidence of those who did not pay attention to the safety of their Cattle, Hogs, &c. Some small and light buildings were raised from their foundations there and in the lower part of Louisville but were not carried away.

Measuring from the surface of the lowest stage of water, the Ohio has raised about 31 feet on the bar at the head of the rapids, and 55 feet opposite Shippingport so that we find the surface as even here as at any other part of the Ohio; near the shore on either side of the river, a boat might ascend with nearly the same facility as to descend.

No correct account has been received from any distance of consequence of the damages sustained by the late freshes, but we are fearful of hearing of much distress particularly from the rivers and creeks that feed the Ohio, the wrecks of buildings that have drifted past this place, induce us to fear there has been great destruction some where. Much praise is due to Capt. Beach who industriously assisted and accommodated some families who were driven from the ground floors, on board his schooner which lay in the stream before Shippingport.

Mr. Tarafon's Mills at Shippingport, and Mr. Bullitts Mill at Clarksville, all near the foot of the rapids, are now emerging from the flood without appearing to have suffered any material injury.

Mr. Berthoud's Ware-house at Shippingport, contained property to a very high amount, which caused much anxiety during the swell of the River; but we are happy to find that no injury was sustained.

#### EXTRACT

FROM A DAIRY KEPT IN THIS PLACE.  
Dec. 19th. Weather moderately cold, agreeably with exercise—lowering portending rain, then snow—until noon wind from the Westward; afternoon Eastwardly with hard snow—extremely cold—the Ohio is far more than ordinarily high for the season.

20th. Sleet—the face of nature has assumed an aspect to which it seems not entitled; all is glazed with transparent ice, the trees labor under an unaccustomed load, to each bending twig adheres a dripping icicle—the well shaped willows imitate the richest chandeliers; the picture is majestic, unpleasantly beautiful, and adapted to excite melancholy, rather than delight.

21st. Rain incessantly yet so cold as to glide off instantly, without reducing the ice except by friction.

22d. Rain last night accompanied with most tremendous thunder and lightning—a constant shower with some thunder during the day—a few hours afford a spring-like appearance, but not long enough to break the crust, and permit the earth to imbibe a drop of the torrent that poured from the Clouds.

23d. An incessant shower—temperature about one degree above freezing.

24th. Hazy—noon, freezing cold—Ohio rapidly rising.

25. Extreme cold—Ohio already higher than it is known to have ever been at this season of the year, threatens destruction—those nearest to the swelling torrent are with cold and astonishment, doubly chilled—no bounds can be prescribed, all dread, all hope, all enquiry to know, none answer—while houses, mills, stables, provender stacks, &c. amidst crowded drift-wood, the measure of which could be counted only by the league, drift rapidly by, from an unknown distance.

26th. Extremely cold, some snow—water rising rapidly.

27th. Extremely cold—flood at a stand this evening.

28th. Weather moderate—Ohio on the fall 3 inches.

29th. Some snow.

30th. Clear and cold.

31st. Heavy rain in showers—much thunder last night.

4th. January. These four days have been extremely cold—the Ohio has fallen about 20 feet, and is generally within the first banks.

[Owing to the irregular arrival of our Washington papers, we have not received the speech of Mr. Johnson on our foreign relations—for the following outlines, we are indebted to the Baltimore Whig.]

Mr. Johnson remarked that he could not permit this discussion to pass without expressing his sentiments. I consider it as a most important resolution, and I rejoice that it is the universal sentiment of every part of the union. Mr. Johnson then entered into an extensive view of our wrongs, especially those from Great Britain; he detailed the various points of negotiation since the year 1805, the impression of feamen, the nature of blockade, &c. and proved that no hope of redress from that government remained. He next introduced our actual injuries—and upon the subjects of the murder of Pearce, and the slaughter on board of the Chesapeake, he expressed himself in the most masterly style. He showed that from the period of Mr. Fox's death every part of the conduct of the British government had been a series of aggression—and that whe-

ther in prosperity or adversity she had thrown the most decided enmity to the United States. Mr. Johnson elaborately displayed the tergiversation, procrastination, deception and insults of the British ministry—adverted to the attempts to support them in this country—expressed his decided abhorrence of the doctrines of Mr. Quincy, for, said he, when the right arm of Massachusetts is cut off, the left arm of Kentucky will be paralyzed. Mr. Johnson most decidedly opposed all idea of making distinctions of the Union, and asserted that every punishment was deserved by the miscreant who would publish such remarks as he had seen in news-papers, or who would even dare to talk about a separation of the union. Mr. Johnson upon the subject of the murder of Pearce, and the affair of the Chesapeake said that he could not pass by these insults irreparable—the slaughter of American citizens in our own waters, on board of our national vessels by assassins. He spoke of the officers. Could we gain redress for these injuries? None. Insult had been added to injury. The recapitulation of these wrongs, sir, is called declamation—I can never forget them—I may forget long speeches, but I cannot pass by the slaughter of my fellow-citizens. Mr. J. here remarked how abhorrent were the sentiments of Mr. Quincy from every citizen of the union—and that if the whole documents were reviewed, how would they appear to the people of these states. Mr. Johnson here alluded to the proclamation of G. Britain with respect to calling home her native born subjects. This, said he, is an infraction of our sovereignty, a violation of our right, and an insult to all we hold dear; He defended the cause of naturalized citizens with great effect. He then showed the villainy of the proclamation inviting smuggling—and shewed that notwithstanding these proclamations the United States would not be deceived, and that in consequence of the embargo the whole nearly of the British commerce was destroyed, and at all events would be by a total prohibition of intercourse. Mr. Johnson here alluded to Mr. Quincy's arguments upon the subjects of the sufferings of the different parts of the union, proving him to be wrong—and assuring him that the patriotism of Massachusetts was not to be sacrificed to his false statement of it. Mr. Johnson concluded by saying that he wished for more energy. That we ought not to stay to ask if Philip was dead? if Bonaparte is dead? if George the third is dead? We ought to dread the sanguinary conflict, but we will not recede from the high ground which we have taken, and let us adopt those measures which will preserve and perpetuate the honor, rights and independence of our country.

FRANKFORT, January 12.  
Yesterday, the Legislature by joint vote of both houses, proceeded to the choice of a President and six Directors of the State Bank, when the following gentlemen were appointed, viz:

ROBERT ALEXANDER, Pres't.  
JOHN ALLEN,  
HENRY CLAY,  
GEORGE MADISON,  
MARTIN D. HARDIN,  
CHRISTO. GREENUP,  
JESSE BLEDSOE,  
Appointed by the Stock Holders on Monday 2d inst.  
DAN. WEISIGER,  
WM. TRIGG,  
GEO. GREER,  
NATHL. HART,  
WM. S. DALLAM,  
JEPHTHAH DUDLEY,  
Those marked (\*) are new members.

NOTICE.  
Three likely young Negro Fellows and two Women for sale—enquire at this office for the seller.  
St. Lexington, 4th January, 1809.

TO BLACKSMITHS.  
WANTED—a Blacksmith to take charge of a shop who can be well recommended for integrity and knowledge of the business—he can have accommodations for a small family rent free.  
Jno. Wigglesworth, & Co.  
Lexington, Jan'y. 16th, 1809.

2 Dollars Reward.  
STOLEN or dropped out of the Holster in Lexington, on the night of the 27th December, a brass mounted PISTOL, Iron barrel and snout bore; the barrel is about 7 1-2 inches long—an oblong plate of silver on the breech, about the size of a quarter dollar, on which is engraved M. L. Any person lodging the same at the store of Messrs. Trotter & Tilford, in Lexington, shall receive the above reward.  
William W. Sutton.  
3d January, 1809. #1t.

TAKEN up by Peter Higbee, in Jessamine county, near to the Hickman road, one bay mare, 6 or 7 years old, near 15 hands high, a blaze face, both hind feet white, appraised to \$35.00, one sorrel mare, 4 years old, 13 1-2 hands high, a blaze face, a long bob tail; appraised to \$20.00, one sorrel filly, one year old last spring, 12 1-2 hands high, a star in her forehead; appraised to \$14.  
Richd. Lafon.

Nov. 18, 1808.  
Taken up by Thomas Crews, living on the waters of Otter-creek, Madison County, a bay mare, 3 years old, 13 hands high, no brands perceivable; appraised to \$20, before me,  
Robt. Tevis, j. p. m. c.  
9th January, 1809.

Taken up by Thomas Hamlett, on the waters of Fox creek, one black horse, about 14 hands high, 5 years old next spring, branded thus on the near shoulder, and appraised to \$50 Given under my hand, this 29th Oct. 1808.  
N. FOSTER, j. p. f. c.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a quantity of Shoe Thread, 6 and 700 for which Cash and merchandise will be given at the store of Mr. William Leavy in Lexington The thread will be taken as it comes from the wheel.

Peter Mason.  
Jan'y. 11th, 1809. 3m 53t

#### The Ferry Boat

At the mouth of Jack's creek, is in complete order for taking Carriages and Waggon's across the river, the nearest and best road from Lexington to Richmond, the river, hills, and banks are much easier and in better order for Carriages to pass than way than any other on the Kentucky river, where I have for sale on the river bank, 300 barrels of CORN ten thousand gallons of Whiskey, Brandy, Cider and Cider-Royal, of the first quality; and 40,000 lb. of Tobacco on extensive credit.

Green Clay.

Jan'y. 17th, 1809.

#### MADISON CIRCUIT, Sec.

September Term, 1808.

Patsey Woodruff complainant  
David Woodruff defendant.  
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rules of this Court. Therefore on the motion of the said complainant by her counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said absent defendant do appear here on the first day of the next march term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill, or on failure thereof, the same shall be taken for confessed against him, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper of this Commonwealth, for two months agreeable to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

A copy, teste,  
Richd. C. Holder d.c.m.c.c.

30,000 DOLLARS  
FOR EIGHT HUNDRED CENTS.

NEW-YORK STATE LOTTERY,  
For Opening and Improving certain great Roads to the Black River.

Positively to commence drawing on the 12th of April next, 600 Tickets to be drawn each day until the whole is concluded. Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and the payment guaranteed by the State Legislature.

THE CAPITAL PRIZES ARE,  
30,000 Dollars,  
20,000 Dollars,  
10,000 Dollars,  
5,000 Dollars,  
2,000 Dollars,  
7

Besides several of 1,000, 500, 200, 100, &c. &c. Less than two Blanks to a Prize. The Scheme of this Lottery is universally acknowledged to be the best ever yet offered to the American Public, and the price of Tickets at present no higher than Eight Dollars each.

TICKETS,  
Halves, Quarters and Eighths,  
ARE TO BE HAD AT

G. & R. WAITE'S  
TRULY-FORTUNATE LOTTERY  
OFFICES,  
No. 64, MAIDEN-LANE,  
And No. 38, MAIDEN-LANE,  
NEW-YORK.

Where was sold in the LAST New-York Lottery, the three Capital Prizes of  
25,000 Dollars, No. 20231  
10,000 Dollars, No. 25403  
5,000 Dollars, No. 20799

Also No. 20310 a prize of 2,000 Dollars, besides several others of 2,000, 1,000, 500, Dollars &c. &c. And in former New-York Lotteries were sold at the above Offices,  
17199 25,000 Dollars 11756 2,000 Dollars  
3929 20,000 Dollars 2873 2,000 Dollars  
3639 10,000 Dollars 13504 2,000 Dollars  
26133 5,000 Dollars 16617 2,000 Dollars  
3336 5,000 Dollars 25596 2,000 Dollars  
13298 3,000 Dollars 20835 2,000 Dollars

And at their Lottery Office in Baltimore corner of Charles and Market-Streets, were sold nearly all the Capital Prizes in the late St. Mary's College Lottery, among them were the following, viz.

6974 30,000 Dollars 19894 1,500 Dollars  
15564 15,000 Dollars 1788 1,500 Dollars  
7001 10,000 Dollars 1525 1,500 Dollars  
6977 5,000 Dollars 7440 1,500 Dollars  
14425 1,500 Dollars

Distant adventurers, by inclosing Bank Notes in letters post paid directed to WAITE'S Offices in Baltimore, New-York, or Albany, may have Tickets and Shares returned by post to any part of the Union, with the utmost punctuality, and the earliest advice sent of their success. Schemes at large, Gratis and Cash advanced for Prizes as soon as drawn. A weekly printed Prize List will be forwarded to the printer of this paper, and at the conclusion of the drawing, the Managers Official List of Prizes as soon as Printed, where any gentleman can examine his own number.—Prizes in former Lotteries taken in payment for Tickets in this.

THE Baltimore Trinity Church Lottery commenced drawing on the First of November and will continue to draw 2,000 Tickets per week till finished. Tickets and Shares warrant-ed undrawn, may be had at either of G. & R. Waite's Lottery-Offices.



#### FRESH MEDICINE.

Just arrived and to be sold by the subscriber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of Short and Market streets, Lexington.

Andrew M'Calla.

Within 12 or 18 months past, we have lent to some person in this town, a Bed Pan, and a large Clyster Syringe.—It is hoped that those who have them in possession, will, on seeing this advertisement, return them.

cotf A. M. C.

TAKEN up by John Gay, in Woodford county near Pisgah meeting house, a strawberry roan mare, with a sorrel mane & tail has a large blaze face, both hind feet white, seven years old next spring, 14 hands 5 inches high, no brands perceivable; appraised to \$30. Also a bay horse, with a small star in his forehead, is supposed to be 20 years old, about 15 hands high, no brands perceivable; appraised to nine dollars, this 25th Oct. 1808.

Marquis Calmes.



# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—  
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
"News from all nations lurching at his back."

LEXINGTON, JANUARY 17.

The Lexington Debating Society will meet at Mr. Satterwhite's this evening at 7 o'clock, and discuss the following question, viz. "Is the colour of the Human species attributable to climate and local circumstances?"

MARRIED, on Sunday last, Major Charles Jouette, to the amiable Miss Susan R. Allen, daughter of Mr. Isham Allen, of Clarke county.

## COMMUNICATION.

December 28th, 1808.

MARRIED on Thursday last, by the Reverend JOHN RAY, the amiable ANTHREY DANIEL, of Clark County, to CHARLES GILKEY, Junr. of Montgomery County; both of unexceptionable fortunes and characters.

DIED at his seat near Greensburg, (K.) on Sunday the 1st of January, The Hon. Allen M. Wakefield, one of the Circuit Judges of this State.

We find it stated in some of the Eastern Prints, that the Governor of Delaware has refused to hold in readiness the quota of militia, required from that State by the United States, until he shall be informed for what purpose they are wanted.

We have received returns of the votes for President and Vice President, from all the States except Georgia—they stand

For President	For Vice-President
James Madison 116	Geo. Clinton 107
C. C. Pinckney 47	Rufus King 47
Geo. Clinton 6	Joel Langdon 9
	Jas. Madison 3
	James Monroe 3

Copy of a letter from the Hon. Benjamin Howard to the editor of the Kentucky Gazette, dated,

Washington City, Dec. 14, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE in conjunction with several of our members called upon the Post-master General, with a view to state the intolerable abuses in the transportation of the western mail, and to insist upon an immediate correction of them. A special messenger is instantly to be sent along the mail route, to discover where and with whom those abuses originate, in order that the corrective may be efficiently applied; and in addition, the whole arrangements of the western mail is to be made out and submitted to the representation, in order that it may receive such improvements as their information may enable them to suggest. I shall not lose sight of this subject until relief is afforded.

Therewith enclose you a list of the officers, in our State, lately appointed in the army of 6000. The President has ordered a considerable part of our regular military force to New-Orleans; the precise number I have not learnt.

No vote has been taken upon the resolution respecting a non-intercourse with France and Great-Britain. By the next mail I shall, I trust, be able to state to my constituents with some certainty, the course which will be adopted as it respects the belligerents. At any rate so soon as I can do it with certainty, I shall not lose a moment in making the communication.

I am, Sir,

Your friend,

BENJ. HOWARD.

\* Samuel Price, first lieutenant, light artillery; Peter Dudley, second lieutenant, ditto; George Morrison, first lieutenant, riflemen; Alexander Smith, second lieutenant, infantry; Jesse Jennings, second lieutenant, ditto; Duff Green, second lieutenant, do. Elijah Montgomery, ensign, do. Adam Goodlet, surgeon's mate.

It is now well ascertained, that the Yazoo Claimants, have located one thousand families, upon what they are pleased to call their territory. This information comes thro' a channel which leaves little doubt of its authenticity. (Savan. Repub.

A gentleman from Cadiz, under date of Oct. 9, says, it is rumoured that the Supreme Junta of this government are about to take into consideration the propriety of reclaiming from the U. States the territory of Louisiana, which had been clandestinely extorted from Spain by France, and by the latter illegally transferred to the United States. [Rel's Gazette.]

From Washington, Dec. 23.

IN SENATE, Dec. 21. The act to enforce and make more efficient, an act entitled an act, laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, and the acts supplementary thereto, was read the third time. Messrs. Giles and Pope supported, and Messrs. Hillhouse and Pickering opposed its passage. The debate was continued till about eight in the evening, when the question was taken by Yeas and Nays, as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Condit, Crawford, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Gregg, Kitchell, Milledge, Mitchell, More, Pope, Robinson, Smith, (N. Y.) Smith, (Md.) Smith, (F.) Sumpter, Throckm, Tiffin, and Turner—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Gillman Goodrich Hillhouse, Lloyd, Matthewson, Pickering, White—7.

Monday, Dec. 19.

## MIRANDA'S EXPEDITION.

Mr. Love called for the order of the day on the report of the committee on the subject of 36 persons confined in Carthage, South America. The following is the resolution reported by the committee:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to adopt the most immediate and efficacious means in his power, to obtain from the Vice Roy of Grenada, in S. America, or other proper authority, the liberation of thirty-six American citizens, condemned on the charge of pi-

racy, and now held in slavery in the vaults of St. Clair, in Carthage, and that the sum of dollars be appropriated to that purpose.

Mr. D. R. Williams moved to postpone the consideration of the subject indefinitely. Negatived, 30 to 36.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the subject, Mr. Trigg in the chair, 39 to 33.

Mr. Love moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words in *Italic*, and inserting "authorized to request." Carried, Ayes 54.

Those gentlemen who supported this resolution in the debate were Messrs. Love, Lyon, Bacon, Nelson, Sloan and Wilbour. Those who opposed it were Messrs. D. R. Williams, Taylor, Smilie, Macon, and Southard.

The gentlemen who opposed the resolution, amongst other objections, contended that an agreement to the resolution would but involve the government in difficulty without answering any good purpose; that it would in fact be aiding the attempt of a certain party to prove that the general government had some connection with this expedition originally, which it certainly had not; that the facts set forth in the petition were wholly unsupported by evidence; that these persons had engaged themselves in a foreign service; that they had become weary of the privileges of freemen, and had entered into a hostile expedition against a foreign country, and in so doing, had been taken, condemned for piracy, and immured as a punishment for that offence; that the British government having been at the bottom of this business, was the proper power to release these persons, and indeed had applied to the Spanish commander for the purpose: that even were the United States bound by the laws of justice or humanity to interfere for these persons, they knew not to whom to make application, and would probably meet with a refusal, perhaps a rude one, if any judgment could be formed from the present situation of our affairs with Spain; that if gentlemen wished for objects on which to exercise their humanity, they might find them in the lacerated backs of our impressed seamen, without extending it to criminals. In reply to an observation of Mr. Lyon, that if we did not get these men, G. Britain would get them, and employ them to extend their naval force. Mr. Macon replied, if she did, she was welcome to keep them; but she was in the habit of supplying her navy with seamen of our vessels without the trouble which the acquisition of these men might occasion her.

In reply to these objections and in support of the resolution, the humane of the House was strongly appealed to. It was urged that the government could in no wise be involved by an appeal to the generosity of the provincial government; that these men had not wilfully committed piracy, but been deluded under various pretences to join the expedition; that they had joined it under a belief that they were entering into the service of the United States; that, even admitting them to have been indiscreetly led to join the enterprise, knowing it to be destined for a foreign service, yet that they had been sufficiently punished by the penalty they had already undergone; that it was wholly immaterial what inference any persons might draw from the conduct of the U. States in this respect, as to their concern with the original expedition; that such considerations should have no weight with the House; that if these poor fellows were guilty, they had repented of it; and Mr. Nelson quoted on this point the scriptures, to shew that there should be more joy over one sinner that repenteth, than over ninety and nine who have no need of repentance. In reply to an intimation that it was not even ascertained that they were American citizens, Mr. Bacon observed, that one of them had been born in the same town in which he was, and was of a reputable family.

The resolution was negatived by the committee, 49 to 31.

The committee rose and reported the resolution, which report the house agreed now to consider, ayes 57.

Mr. Lyon moved to adjourn. Ayes 34.

Mr. Fisk called for the Yeas and Nays on concurrence with the committee.

Mr. Gardner moved to adjourn. Ayes 34.

The question of concurrence with the committee in their disagreement to the resolution, was decided by Yeas and Nays. Yeas 50, Nays 34.

Dec. 18.

The second resolution of the report of the committee on our foreign relations passed, a little before one o'clock this morning (Sunday) after every endeavour on the part of the minority to adjourn without taking the question. Mr. Gardener spoke a considerable time after dark, and Mr. Randolph occupied the floor for about two hours and an half in a speech abounding with farcaim and philippics, in which the majority were not sparingly dealt with. Several questions of order were taken, and ten for adjournments were negatived after candle light, on eight of which they had the yeas and nays taken. The house adjourned at the time above mentioned, the speaker having occupied his chair for above twelve hours.

NORFOLK, Dec. 5.

A gentleman who arrived here on Saturday, in 21 days from Cape Francis, informs us that an express had arrived at the Cape, bringing information, that Gen.

Ferrand had surrendered the City of St. Domingo to the British, and that it was garrisoned by troops of that nation. Samana, it was also said, was taken by the Spaniards. The surrender of the former was a voluntary offer on the part of Gen. Ferrand.

The war between Christophe and Petion still raged with unabated fury. The former had been successful lately, particularly in the destruction of Petion's naval force.

Philadelphia, Dec. 21.

## THE SPANISH PATRIOTS AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

Captain Rymer of the ship Ann and Hannah, who arrived here yesterday morning, after a passage of eighteen days from Havana, states, that a few days previous to his sailing, a national brig from Cadiz, and a schooner from Malaga, arrived there in short passages, with the important information of the SURRENDER OF KING JOSEPH AND HIS ARMY as prisoners to the Spanish patriots; and that in consequence of this intelligence, the city of Havanna had been illuminated for three successive nights, and the inhabitants exhibited every demonstration of joy.

Capt. Rymer left Havannah on the 2d instant, when flour was thirty dollars per barrel.

KINGSTON Nov. 19.

By the ship Messenger, capt. Ayres, 19 days passage from Kingston Jamaica, the editors of the New-York Gazette, have received regular files of Jamaica papers to the 26th ult.

These papers contain the important intelligence that a body of Spaniards from Porto Rico had gone against the City of St. Domingo—that the Governor of that place General Ferrand, had gone with a chosen body of troops to meet them—that when within sight of the Spaniards the most of Ferrand's troops deserted to the enemy—and that Gen. Ferrand in a fit of desperation shot himself through the head.

Nov. 25.

The French national schooner Colibri, of 8 guns and 66 men, and the Flor de la Mar, were sent in yesterday by the Polyphemus, of sixty-four guns.—By the above vessel, as well as by the Hebe, we learn that the death of Gen. Ferrand is correct. It appears that on the first attempt of the Spaniards to gain possession of the City of St. Domingo, the general did not command his troops himself; but on the following day, when he learned a large body of Spaniards from Porto Rico had landed, and things began to wear an alarming appearance, he marched out at the head of a very fine corps, on whom we placed the most implicit confidence; but scarcely had he proceeded when the major part of them, who were Spaniards, and who were exasperated at the outrages of the French against their country, deserted his ranks, and joined their countrymen. Enraged to see himself thus abandoned by his only hopes, Gen. Ferrand terminated his existence by blowing his own brains out with a pistol. Still, however, they were unable to gain possession of the city, but retired to a strong post to wait for reinforcements; when the attack was to be renewed.

On Tuesday last, off Cape Teheron, the Hebe spoke a Spanish schooner, which had been at St. Domingo as a flag of truce from Cuba, and which confirmed the above.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.

Lates from Europe.

Through the polite attentions of a valued mercantile friend, the editors of the Freeman's Journal have been favoured with Liverpool papers to the 31st of October, being three days later than heretofore received, and containing London dates to the 29th—received by the ship Orozimbo, arrived in the Chesapeake in 47 days from Liverpool.

The accounts via Havanna of the capture of Joseph Bonaparte, are rendered extremely probable by this arrival, as the city of Corunna, in Spain, was illuminated for three successive nights, in consequence of a great victory said to be obtained by the Spanish patriots over the French—no doubt the capture of the mushroom king.

It appears also, that marshal Ney, upon whom the French had rested their last hopes for rebelling the irresistible Spaniards, was expected to surrender with a fine army of 14,000 men.

From the circumstance of Napoleon making propositions to the Spanish Junta, it would appear as if he began to be apprehensive of the flame reaching France, where it is well known discontent is only kept down by military awe—and the Spanish troops were rapidly pressing on towards the French frontiers. Extra's follow.

LONDON, Oa. 27.

The Rowena sloop of war is arrived at Plymouth from Corunna, and is said to have brought intelligence of importance respecting the French and Spanish armies, and it is rumoured that the latter have gained a victory over the former. The town of Corunna is stated to have been illuminated for three nights, but whether on account of a fresh victory, or on the arrival of the British troops, is not stated. Col. Hamilton is arrived in the Rowena.

The French again evacuated Bilbao on the 30th ult. after plundering the place, but were compelled to return the same day

on finding their retreat cut off by the different divisions of the Spanish army, by which they were outflanked. Gen. Blake being informed of this important fact, put his whole army in motion on the 4th inst. and when the accounts left Corunna, intelligence of the surrender of the 14,000 men, under marshal Ney, was hourly expected. Meanwhile Palafox, with 18,000 men, was advancing to Fontarabia, to secure that important maritime pass into France.

A report prevailed yesterday, that a Russian house in the city had received a letter from the continent, stating that great differences had taken place at Erfurth between the two emperors, and that the emperor of Russia had set off in great disgust for Vienna. No credit is given to the rumour.

In the letters from St. Petersburg, the departure of the emperor is only slightly mentioned; but it is positively stated, that when he reached Konigsburgh, he paused, and it became a matter of doubt whether he would proceed further or return. It was not until he had reached Konigsburgh that he was informed the emperor of Austria was not to be of the Erfurth party.

The emperor, on his way to Erfurth, passed through Konigsburgh, and had an interview with the king of Prussia; but the sight of this former ally and friend did not seem to awaken in the mind of Alexander any symptom of concern for the misfortunes of Frederick; instead of using his influence with Bonaparte to relax a little in his system of oppression which he has experienced in the Prussian dominions, one of the first results of the meeting at Erfurth was, an order directed to the king of Prussia, prohibiting in the most strict manner, all intercourse, commercial or otherwise, between Prussia and Great Britain. This circumstance is mentioned in letters from Konigsburgh dated the 10th inst.

It is said that Bonaparte sent some propositions to the central junta in Spain, from Erfurth, at the same time that he sent the messengers to this country.

A notice was yesterday posted at Lloyd's coffee house, stating that seven vessels bound to Heligoland, and five from the Baltic, had been taken by a French privateer.

The British fleet has quitted its station off Baltic Port, and left three Swedish ships to watch the Russian squadron. The Victory, fr J. Saumarez's flag-ship, was off Orland on the 11th of October; she had been joined by the Aboukir and two others on the 30th September. The Orion was stationed off Drageo. Mr. Thornton had been for a few days on board the Victory, but had taken his leave of Sir James.

Letters have been received from Holland to the 18th inst. and an extraordinary degree of interest had been attached to their contents, not on account of the importance of the intelligence, but on the ground of new difficulties having been interposed to obstruct the communication with that quarter. In future, it is said, that no such intercourse is to be permitted under pain of death.

By this channel we learn, that an embargo has been laid on Dutch shipping, and the effect has been to increase the price of the commodities received from the vicinity of the Texel. Geneva has risen 1s. per gallon.

Letters this day received in town state, that two ships with hemp were leaving the port of Riga, has been suddenly detained, and further, that the commandant or governor of that commercial depot, who was favourable to the English has been removed. The effect of these circumstances has been, that hemp, which was sold in London market with difficulty at 93l. advanced yesterday to 115l. and one contract was made this day on the Royal Exchange, at 120l.

A French spy, has, within a few days, made his escape from this country. He is understood to be a relative to Bonaparte by the maternal side, and of the rank of marquis. With the assistance of a native of this country, who came over with him from France, and is the companion of his flight, he was able to make out a complete table of the private signals of our fleet. They fled with such precipitation, that this document, and all their other papers that have been left behind are in the hands of government.

LONDON, Oa. 29.

Evacuation of Bilbao by the French, and its re-occupation by the Spaniards—Permission for general Baird's army to land at Corunna—Total evacuation of Portugal by the French—Defeat of the French at Vittoria.

Lieutenant Green arrived last night at the admiralty, from St. Andero, with dispatches for government. He arrived on Thursday at Falmouth, in the Glaneur hired ketch of 14 guns, after a passage of four days.

The Lady Pellew packet arrived at the same place from Corunna, after a similar passage; from which place we have received letters and papers to the 23d inst. Their contents, of which we have given the substance, are very important. The messenger returned to Corunna, on the 22d, from Madrid, with leave for Sir David Baird's troops to land. The disembarkation however was not to take place until the 24th, and then only partially. It is probable, that part will be sent by sea to St. Andero and Bilbao, the latter of which is again in the possession of the Spaniards. The French evacuated that important place on the 12th, and retreated coastwise towards St. Sebastian. The French evacuated Bilbao, from an apprehension of

having their retreat cut off. Their force amounted to 5000 under general Merlin. The Spaniards under general Blake, were on the point of effecting their purpose, when the French evacuated the place with precipitation. The latter had not completely left the place when the patriots entered it.

Some interesting intelligence was obtained from a French officer, made prisoner in this operation. Now that Bilbao is in possession of the Spaniards, we hope and trust that no part of Sir David Baird's army will be landed at Corunna. It is a long, difficult and almost impracticable march from thence to the theatre of war. Admitting that they should accomplish it, they must suffer dreadful privations, and could not possibly arrive at their journey's end, in time to render effectual service. It now appears that the French have not received any considerable reinforcement. They are said not to exceed 43 080 men, and of these, 12,000 were on the 8th, stationed at Vittoria, and the remainder occupied a line to the eastward in the direction of Pampeluna.

An article, however, from St. Andero, dated the 16th states, that the Spanish troops had entered Vittoria, after a considerable loss, and there was to be a solemn Te Deum on the next day, in celebration of this event. It thus appears, that an action of considerable importance has been fought at Vittoria, and crowned with success. The particulars are not mentioned, but it appears to have been a sanguinary one. Three thousand of the Spaniards, from Denmark, under the marquis of Romana, had marched from St. Andero, to join the ranks of their countrymen.

## LOOK OUT!!!

It is said, that orders have been given to march all the force of the United States, south and west of the Delaware, to New-Orleans. It is expected, that requisitions of 1000 militia from the Orleans and Mississippi territories will be made; and that Congress will be called on for 2000 or 2500 seamen, to man the gun-boats and smaller ships—forty of which, it is expected will be destined for Lake Ponchartrain and the Mississippi. Eng.

MR. BRADFORD,

NEVER mention the word *whore* to a bawd—never exhibit a dagger to a murderer—a bribe to a horse dealer—or an altar to a thief—are old fashioned maxims, but your correspondent the *Republican Federalist*—has added one more to the list—never mention the word *Tory* to a traitor and British agent.

The proposition if adopted would confound all the distinctions in society, it would place virtue and vice on a level—the patriot and the wretch who wishes to overturn the liberties of his country.

Charity forbids me to harbor the idea that the writer is either a French Jacobin, or an English spy—I believe him to be only mistaken in his good wishes, for union, where all union is impossible—but I will take the liberty, through your Gazette to say to him, that an adherent to the British government or one of Bonaparte's agents, would have written exactly such a communication.

Every rogue, and every swindler, is desirous to be ranked in the company of honest citizens, and at the present crisis there can be no doubt but the traitor and spy would wish to pass unnoticed.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives—Gentlemen who inhabit the Penitentiary, and Gentlemen of the Senate, would not be more preposterous in the mouth of Governor Scott, than the leveling ideas of your correspondent.

The *mediation* which your friend is an advocate for, cost during the revolutionary war, the lives of thousands, it furnished the tomahawk and scalping knife of to *ies* and *Indian savages* with the war trophies torn from the agonizing bodies of our Farmers, their wives and children, those trophies were shipped in bales like bales of merchandize to the palace of St. James's!

The Tories then cried out as they do now—"don't call hard names, don't make odious distinctions" we are all Americans (and they only waited for an opportunity to join the Indians and British) which is now the language of every Englishman and Scotchman, shipped out to our sea ports by the British government—men who are endeavoring to stir up civil war—We are all "*Republican Federalists*"—so said Porcupine in Philadelphia formerly—and he now declares that nothing would give him so much pleasure as to die in laying our towns in ashes, and burying us under the ruins.

According to the maxim of your correspondent, this fellow was not to be called *Tory*! forsooth! because it would have hurt the *Gentleman's* feelings—Keep up Mr. Bradford, the distinction of *whig* and *Tory*—if your friend is carried away by his *charity*—be you firm. 76.

Scott county June the 20th 1808.

Taken up by John Mulberry, living on the waters of Eagle creek, a gray mare five years old, 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock I blind in the right eye; appraised to forty dollars.

George Berry.

Taken up by Jotha Evans, in Fleming creek, one bay horse, six years old, 12 hands high, paces and trots, has a small star, some saddle spots, has a lump on his head, a long tail, no brand to be seen; appraised to 12 dollars, before me, 10th of September, 1808.

John Hart, J. p.



At Genl. Green Clay's,  
NEAR the mouth of Jack's creek, on the Ken-  
tucky river, I have for sale, on a credit, for Cash  
or Cash Bonds, Young Geldings, Salt or Iron,  
About five thousand gallons of best quality Cyder  
and Cyder-Royal, a large quantity of best Winter  
Apples, and Dried Fruit.  
All of which will be delivered on the river to  
purchasers, or on board of boats.  
Wanted immediately a person to manage a  
Distillery of 4 or 5 stills; to whom the highest  
wages will be given, in Cash or Whiskey. Ap-  
ply to

Charles Colley, over.

Nov. 21st, 1808.

**FOR SALE—Between three and four thousand Acres of LAND,**  
Lying in Knox county, on both sides of Cum-  
berland river and Stinking creek, and on the main  
state road, leading through the Wilderness.—  
There is in this tract a great diversity of soil, the  
bottoms being equal to any in the state; and  
there is a considerable quantity of level high land  
of excellent quality. A great bargain may be  
had by a person who will purchase the whole  
tract, and a good title made to the same, after  
running off some considerable proportion which  
is now in dispute. To suit purchasers the said  
land would be laid off into smaller tracts, one of  
which to contain from three to four hundred ac-  
res, and to include the plantation and improve-  
ments on the road, which is considered as an ex-  
cellent stand for a tavern. There is a good mill  
seat on this tract, and a very eligible situation for  
a distillery. A small tract of land in the neigh-  
bourhood of Lexington or Versailles would be ta-  
ken in part payment; and for terms and other  
particulars, application must be made to the sub-  
scriber, living on the premises.

WADE N. WOODSON.  
Knox county, 7th May, 1808.

#### A REQUEST.

HAVING purchased the Library of the  
Late Col. George Nicholas, and being au-  
thorized to receive all books that have been  
loaned out of it,—I will thank those per-  
sons who have borrowed any of them, to  
return them to me in Lexington, or inform  
me, where they can be had.

WILLIAM T. BARRY  
December 17th, 1807.

**FOR SALE BY**  
Messrs. Scott, Trotter & Co.  
Merchants, Lexington, Ky.

**LEES'**  
**Genuine Patent and Family Medi-**  
**cines,**  
Which are celebrated for the Cure of most dis-  
eases to which the Human Body is liable, viz:

*Lees' Worm Destroying Lozenges,*  
Which effectually expels all kinds of worms  
from persons of every age.

*Lees' Elixer,*  
A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthma,  
and particularly the whooping cough, so des-  
tructive to children.

*Lees' Essence of Mustard,*  
So well known for the cure of rheumatism,  
gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

*Lees' Grand Restorative,*  
Proved by long experience to be unequalled  
in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions,  
lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

*Lees' Anti-Bilious Pills,*  
For the prevention and cure of bilious and ma-  
lignant fevers.

*Lees' Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,*  
Which is rendered an infallible remedy by one  
application without mercury.

*Ague and Fever Drops,*  
For the cure of agues, remittent and intermit-  
tent fevers.

*Persian Lotion,*  
Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters  
and all eruptions of the skin, rendering it  
soft and smooth.

*Lees' Genuine Eye Water,*  
An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

*Tooth-Ache Drops,*  
Which give immediate relief.

*Lees' Corn Plaster,*  
*Demask Lip Salve,*  
*Restorative Powder,*  
For the teeth and gums.

*The Anodyne Elixer,*  
For the cure of every kind of head ache.

*Indian Vegetable Specific,*  
A certain cure for venereal complaints.

Thousands of our fellow citizens have  
received benefit from the above MEDICINES  
when reduced to the last stage of  
disease, and many families of the first re-  
spectability have given public testimony  
of the astonishing cures performed with the  
above preparations.—The proprietors are well  
assured that a single trial of any article  
here enumerated, will convince the most  
prejudiced person of its utility.

Pamphlets Containing cases of cures, &c.,  
may be had gratis at the above place of  
sale, sufficient to confirm our assertion.  
Were we inclined to publish all the certi-  
ficates which are in our possession, we  
might fill a folio volume; but we never  
mention the names of any persons but  
those who are well known to be citizens  
of strict veracity, and then not without  
their approbation.

Those medicines have been made known  
for a number of years to the public, & no-  
thing can speak more in their favour than  
the rapid sales; to detect counterfeits it is  
necessary to inform the public that they  
must be particular in applying as above,  
and observe that none can be genuine with-  
out the signature of Richard Lee and Son.

N. B. Each and every Medicine above  
enumerated, have got their directions,  
describing their mode of use in the most pre-  
cisely manner.

A list of letters remaining in the Post  
Office at Winchester Ky. on the 1st day  
of January 1809, which if not taken out in  
three months will be sent to the General  
Post Office as dead letters.

Jesse Cofer, Majr. Chiles, Eliza Collins,  
Saml. Davidson, Abraham Deavenport,  
Martin Gillaspie, Hezekiah Holliday,  
John Hambleton, James Hickman, David and  
Jas. Haggard, Francis Jackson, James  
Gray, Jonathan M. Jackson, 2 Mrs. Mary  
H. Kavanaugh, Benj. Lockett, Thomas  
Lockett, William M. Millan, William  
M. Ilvain, Jesse Nash or James Holliday,  
Benjamin Petty, John Page, Philip T.  
Richardson, 2, William Smith, Sheriff of  
Clarke County, William Smith or William  
Schooler, George Swingle, Bird B. Smith,  
John Trimble, Benj. J. Paul, Joel M.  
Watkins. William Wright.

EDMUND CALLAWAY, P. M. W.

#### THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received from Philadel-  
phia and Baltimore, a large and general as-  
sortment of **MERCHANDIZE**, purchased for  
ready money, and opened in his new brick build-  
ing, at the corner of Mill street, which he will  
sell low for cash. No credit can be expect-  
ed. All those indebted to him either by Bond,  
Note or Book account, are hereby requested to  
pay off or settle their respective accounts as no  
further indulgence will be given.

William Leavy.

Lexington, October 20, 1808.

**MACCOUN, TILFORD & Co.**  
HAVE received from Philadelphia and  
New-York, the following valuable Books,  
a considerable proportion of which are of  
late publications.

Rees's Medical Guide, or a complete  
Practical System of Modern domestic Medi-  
cine, for the use of families and young  
practitioners or students in medicine and  
surgery. The British Reviewers consider  
this work much more estimable than Buc-  
han's Domestic Medicine & as calculated  
entirely to supersede it.

An enquiry into the causes and consequen-  
ces of the orders in council and an ex-  
amination of the conduct of Great Brit-  
ain towards the neutral commerce of Am-  
erica; by Alexander Baring Esq.  
M. P.

In regard to this pamphlet the following  
quotation from a speech delivered by Lord  
Grenville in the British Parliament, is wor-  
thy of attention; "he had seen three com-  
ments upon them (orders in council) one  
by Dr. Robinson, one by a writer on political  
economy, and a third which con-  
tained more information upon the subject  
of commerce than any work he had ever  
seen, by a most respectable merchant, Mr.  
Baring."

Corinna, or Italy, a celebrated new No-  
vel by the Baroness de Staël Holstein,  
daughter of the famous Necker; Walker's  
key to the classical pronunciations of  
Greek, Latin, and Scripture proper names,  
&c. The European and Universal Maga-  
zines; The Monthly Mirror and Ladies's  
Museum for 1806; Rolcoe's Leo 10th;  
Madoc, a celebrated new poem; Original  
anecdotes of Frederick the Great, by  
Dieudonne Thiebault; Murray's Materia  
Medica; Chaptal's Chemistry, improved  
by Doct. Woodhouse; Underwood on the  
diseases of children; Townsend's Guide to  
health; Parkinson's Medical Admonitions;  
Deault's Surgery; Bell's do. Lavoirier's  
Chemistry; Cuvier's Lectures on Anatomy;  
Denman's Midwifery; Sturte on  
Animation; Bates's Rural Philosophy;  
Fessenden's Poems; Ainsworth's Latin and  
English Dictionary; Ramfay's Life of  
Washington; Spalanzani's travels in the  
two Sicilies and part of the Apennines;  
Selfridges Trial, taken in shorthand by  
T. Lloyd, Esq. reporter of the debates of  
Congress, and Geo. Caines, Esq. reporter  
to the State of New-York, and sanctioned  
by the Court the reporter to the late  
of Massachusetts; Wittman's Travels  
through Turkey, Asia Minor, Syria and  
Egypt; Radcliff's Tour through Holland  
and Germany; Young's Travels in France;  
Moody's sketches of the history of France,  
Meare's Voyages to China and the N.  
West Coast of America; St. Pierre's Voy-  
age to the Isle of France, the Isle of Bour-  
bon and Cape of Good Hope; Macart-  
ney's Embassy to China, Stevens's His-  
tory of the Wars in France during the Revo-  
lution; Dupaty's Travels in Italy;  
Beaujour's History of the Commerce of  
Greece; Denon's Egypt; Reynier's do.  
Wiffon's do. Vallant's Travels in Africa;  
Barrow's do. Burgh's Dignity of Human  
Nature; Cateau's History of Sweden;  
Wood's Switzerland; Britton's Tour  
through the Highlands of Scotland; So-  
merville's Political Transactions; Lady  
Montague's Works.

In about three weeks they expect to re-  
ceive from N. York, a much larger col-  
lection; a catalogue of them shall succeed  
this advertisement.

Lexington, July 12th, 1808.

**WAS** lost on Friday night, the 11th inst.  
at Mr. John Davis's, one and a half miles  
from Lexington, on Henry's mill road, a

**Blue Surtout Coat,**  
single breast, brown stuff pockets; containing  
A Red Morocco Pocket Book,  
With a spring steel clasp, and sundry papers,  
which cannot be of use to any person but the  
owner. Whoever will deliver the above articles  
to the subscriber, or at the office of the Ken-  
tucky Gazette, shall receive Five Dollars.

H. M. Ilvain.

November 12th, 1808.

**RICHARD TAYLOR,**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and  
the public, that he has opened a

**House of Entertainment,**  
in a large and commodious brick house lately  
occupied by Mr. John Instone, in Frankfort,  
where he is supplied with the best liquors and  
provisions of every kind. His stable is well  
furnished with forage, and an attentive ostler.  
From the arrangements made to accommodate  
his visitants, and the attention that will be paid  
them, he flatters himself he will share the public  
favour.

Frankfort, October 24, 1808.

**Prime Manufactured Tobacco.**  
JACOB LAUDEMAN, takes the liberty of  
informing his friends and the public in general  
that he still continues his Tobacco Manufactory,  
four miles north of Lexington, where he has fur-  
nished himself with a stock of Tobacco, so as to  
enable him to keep a twelve month's supply  
on hand always by him. The quality is war-  
ranted equal to any ever manufactured in this  
state, and sold on liberal terms—his casks will  
all be branded with the initials of his name, to  
prevent impositions.

A constant supply of the above Tobacco  
in casks can always be had at the stores of Saml.  
& Geo. Trotter, and Joseph Hudson, Lexington.

Best Twist Tobacco at 9d. per pound retail,  
at my shop.

Lexington K. Nov. 5th, 1808.

**THE** Assignees of John Jordan, Jun. hereby  
call upon all persons indebted to him, whether  
on account, note, or otherwise, to settle the  
same. Those who have claims on him, are re-  
quested to bring them forward, that they may be  
liquidated or adjusted. Mr. William Macbeane  
is authorised to act as agent for the assignees.

By order of the assignees.  
Lexington, September 19, 1808.

#### Twenty-Five Dollars Reward,

will be paid for apprehending, and securing in  
any jail in the U. States, so that I get him again,  
**SAMUEL LINEBAUGH**, an apprentice to  
the Clock and Watch-making business. He is  
about 18 or 19 years old, slim made, of a fair  
complexion, and is apt to smile when spoken to.  
The above boy absconded on the 9th October  
last.

Robert Frazer.

Lexington, December 5, 1808.

#### REMOVAL.

**WARFIELD** has removed  
his Apothecary's Shop to a house in the range  
of new brick buildings fronting the south-east  
side of the court house, second door above the  
corner house lately occupied by Mr. John Jordan.  
He has now on hand a large quantity of  
**GENUINE MEDICINE**, which he will sell  
cheap. Practitioners of Medicine can be  
supplied on terms more advantageous than they  
could at any of the shops in the Eastern states.  
Surgeons' Instruments of all kinds, and a  
complete assortment of Patent Medicines.  
Lexington, Sept. 19, 1808.

**Dani. & Charles Bradford,**  
HAVING entered into partnership in Book  
Publishing, respectfully inform their friends, and  
the public generally, that they intend carrying on  
the business extensively, on Main street. They  
solicit orders for Book or Job Printing, which  
shall be executed with neatness and dispatch, and  
on the most moderate terms.

Lexington, April 12

**Notice.**  
AFTER about three years' anxious pursuit  
and negotiation, I have at length made a com-  
plete discovery of the *Perpetual Motion* in The-  
ory, and have reduced it to practice. I will  
only observe that it moves by its own weight;  
that is to say, the more you load a wagon, the  
more the power is increased so as to move the  
wagon and its burthen. I expect to write a  
treatise on the subject, which will more  
fully explain this most grand and important dis-  
covery. I am anxious that it should be put in  
practice as soon as possible, so that the public  
may receive the benefits resulting from this no-  
ble principle, so long wished for by them.

Henry Fenk.

October 29th, 1808.

**Notice**  
To Officers of the additional Regiments residing  
in the states of Kentucky and Ohio,  
I am authorised by the paymaster of the  
United States to advance to each commis-  
sioned officer residing as aforesaid two month's  
pay and subsistence, to be computed from the  
dates of their respective acceptances.

The second payments will be made to the  
31st inst. and will include as well the pay of officers  
as recruits; that is to say—the officers from the  
time to which the aforesaid two month's ad-  
vance shall have extended, and the recruits from  
the dates of enlistments.

Those second payments are to be founded on  
duplicate musters rolls to be exhibited by each cap-  
tain; and the first payments by duplicate re-  
ceipts by the respective officers to me at this  
place.

JAMES TAYLOR.  
New Port, K. 13th August, 1808.

The Editors of News-Papers in the states  
of Kentucky and Ohio will please to give the  
foregoing a few insertions in their respective pa-  
pers.

**STRAYED** or stolen on the 4th of July  
last, from Andrew Harbison's, nine miles from  
Danville, upon the road leading to Bairdstown,  
a BROWN MARE, six or seven years old,  
near fourteen hands three inches high, has  
a small white spot on her right  
shoulder and branded Br. on her near shoulder  
by a boy about two miles from the  
mouth of Hickman, in Jessamine county, on the  
3rd of July last, a light BAY MARE, five or six  
years old, about fifteen hands high, one foot white  
and branded Br. on her near shoulder. Whoever  
will deliver both or either of them to me in Baird-  
stown, Dennis Brashier in Danville or T. & R.  
Barr in Lexington, or will give information  
where one or both are to be had, shall receive  
a liberal reward from

Walter Brashear.

Bairdstown, August, 1808.

**FLOUR, PORK, AND WHISKEY.**  
I WISH to contract for a quan-  
tity of the above mentioned articles, to be deliv-  
ered at Natchez, Fort Adams, &c. as early as  
practicable.

James Morrison.

Lexington, October 19th, 1808.

**500 Dollars Reward!!**  
WHEREAS the laws of the United  
States, for regulating the Post-Office de-  
partment, have of late in divers instances  
been violated within the States of Tennes-  
see, Kentucky, or Ohio, by breaking the  
seals of private correspondence, and robbing  
the mails: And whereas, the offend-  
ers have eluded the vigilance of this office:  
I do therefore, offer a reward of five hun-  
dred Dollars to any person who shall detect  
such offender or offenders, to be paid upon  
conviction, for either offence.

GIDN. GRANGER,  
Postmaster General.

General Post-office, June 2d, 1808.

**FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.**  
**STRAYED** away from Georgetown,  
on the 8th inst. one

**BROWN GRAY HORSE,**  
six or seven years old, very much creft  
fallen, white skin around the eyes and  
nose, and under the tail, the mark of a  
rope around the pattern joint. Also, one

**BROWN HORSE,**  
seven or eight years old, branded E. C.  
bob tail, and dish face. Any person deliv-  
ering said horses to me, or giving Mr.  
Bradford notice where they are, so that I  
get them again, shall receive the above re-  
ward.

**JOB STEVENSON.**  
Georgetown, Sept. 12, 1808.

To all whom it may concern.

TAKE NOTICE, that I shall on the last day  
of February next, attend at the house of Rich-  
ard Tilton, in the county of Mason, and from  
thence proceed with the commissioners ap-  
pointed by the county court of Mason, to the im-  
provement made by Jacob Drinnen lying on the  
head of Mill-Creek; and there take sundry de-  
positions to establish the said improvement, and  
the special calls, &c. of a pre-emption of one  
thousand acres, in the name of said Drinnen,  
and adjourn from day to day until the said busi-  
ness shall be completed.

Matthew Gray.

For himself and those claiming under JACOB  
DRINNEN.

January 6, 1808.

#### Wanted to Contract

FOR ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS  
**STONE COALS,**  
Delivered at this place, apply to  
Cuthbert Banks.

Lex. Nov. 28 1808.

#### Three Thousand Dollars for Ten!!

**LOTTERY** for the purpose of enabling the  
Trustees of the town of Lexington to improve  
Main-street, between Wilson's tavern and Ma-  
gowan's bridge.

**SCHEME.**

1 Prize, (a capital Brick House) } \$ 3,000  
on Main-street  
1 Ditto (in cash) } 500  
1 Ditto (ditto) } 250  
1 Ditto (ditto) } 100  
1 Ditto (ditto) } 50  
4 Ditto (ditto) } \$ 25 each, 100  
100 Ditto (ditto) } \$ 10 each, 1,000

109 Prizes, all floating, amounting to \$ 5,000  
391 Blanks.

500 Tickets at 10\$ each amount- } \$ 5,000  
ing to

The prizes will be subject to a deduction of  
ten per cent. only, which together with six per  
cent given by the proprietor, on the amount of  
the house, will produce a hundred and eighty  
dollars, to be paid to the Trustees of the town for  
the above mentioned purpose.

The capital prize, value Three Thousand  
Dollars, is a good, substantial, well built, Brick  
House, pleasantly situated on Main-street, be-  
tween the Rev. Adam Rankin's and Mr. Mad-  
dox Fisher's, consisting of a kitchen and cellar  
in the basement story, two good parlours with  
passage and stair-case in the principal story,  
with two chambers and a handsome drawing room  
above, and will be completely finished by the  
first of November, in a neat manner, both inside  
and outside, and will have handsome Venetian  
shutters to all the front windows. The out-  
buildings will consist of a good brick spring-  
house and smoke-house, a well and pump, and  
other necessary conveniences. The footway in  
front, and the back yard in part, will be paved  
with brick. The lot and garden is under good  
post and rail fence, and may be viewed any time  
previous to the drawing. Immediate possession  
will be given to the proprietor of the fortunate  
ticket which may draw this prize, together with  
a good title, by deed, with general warranty.

The other prizes, will be paid in cash, forty  
days after the drawing is finished.

Any person taking two tickets will be entitled  
to twenty days—three tickets, forty days—four  
tickets, sixty days—five tickets, ninety days—  
six tickets, one hundred and twenty days  
credit, to be computed from the time the draw-  
ing is finished, on giving their negotiable notes,  
with an approved endorser.

The lottery will be drawn in two days, (both  
in one week) viz. two hundred and fifty tickets  
each day, under the directions of the managers,  
and the trustees of the town, as soon as the tick-  
ets are sold, of which notice will be given in the  
Lexington papers.

Tickets to be had of the managers, and at the  
Kentucky Gazette and Reporter offices.

Jno. Wrigglesworth,  
Jno. Wyatt,  
Benj. Parish,  
David Sutton,

Lexington, September 1, 1808.

Lexington, August 21, 1808.

We the subscribers, have been called on by  
the proprietor of the above named house and  
improvements, to value the same—and we be-  
lieve it will cost him the sum of three thousand  
dollars at least, to complete it in the above de-  
scribed manner.

David Sutton,  
Maddox Fisher,  
William Hanson.

**NOTICE**—The citizens of Lexington, and all  
others that may feel themselves interested in the  
above mentioned Lottery, are requested to come  
forward and view the buildings and premises  
described in the above mentioned scheme, as  
they are nearly completed and will be finished in  
a few weeks. Those who wish to purchase tick-  
ets will please apply soon, as there are a few on  
hand unsold—and so soon as they are disposed of,  
the Lottery will be drawn.

Strayed or stolen from Mr. Taylor's inn, Lex-  
ington on Wednesday evening 16th inst. a dark  
gray Mare, near 15 hands high, her ears foxed,  
shod before, about 8 years old, no brands recol-  
lected. A reward of 20 dollars will be given for  
apprehending the thief, or five dollars to deliver  
the mare to Benjamin Moore's tavern on the  
George-town road by the subscriber

Nov. 28th, 1808.

N. B. The mare had on a half worn saddle,  
with Plated stirrups and a plated Rib bit bridle.

Benj. Ford.

Notice is hereby given, that on  
the 27th day of February next, at the house of  
John Lowery, in Jessamine county, I or some  
person for me, will attend with commis-  
sioners appointed by the County Court of Jes-  
samine county, and proceed to take depositions  
in order to perpetuate testimony for establish-  
ing the special calls of an entry made the 24th  
day of May, 1780, in the name of John Smith,  
of one thousand acres; and also one of five  
hundred acres, adjoining the above on the south  
side, and proceed from said Lowery's house, to  
the spring called for in the above one thousand  
acres entry, and continue from day to day if ne-  
cessary until the business is finished of estab-  
lishing the calls of said entries, and do what may  
be proper for the above purposes.

SAMUEL M'DOWELL.

Dec. 31st, 1808.

BY virtue of an order of the Jessamine Cir-  
cuit Court, the subscribers, as trustees, hereby  
forewarn all persons from dealing with Daniel  
Easley, in any manner whatever, as they are de-  
termined to do their duty in complying with the  
law and the directions of said court—they having  
absolute controul over said Easley's property.

James Dunn,  
A. Logan,  
David Steele,  
Robert Lowry,  
Samuel Scott.

December 20, 1808.

**JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE AT**  
**THIS OFFICE,**  
**THE AMERICAN REGISTER,**  
Or General Repository of  
HISTORY, POLITICS & SCIENCE,  
For 1806—7.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

#### NICHOLAS CIRCUIT,

October term, 1808.

Jeremiah Prather, complainant,  
against  
Rawleigh Bell and others defendants.

This day came the complainant, by his counsel  
and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court  
that the defendants John Bell, William Bell, Eliza-  
beth Bell and Bushrod Bell, are not inhabi-  
tants of this state, and not having entered their  
appearance herein agreeably to law and the  
rules of this court; it is therefore ordered that  
unless the said defendants do appear here on the  
third day of the next April term of this court and  
answer the complainant's bill, that the same will  
be taken for confessed against them agreeably to  
the act of assembly in such case made and pro-  
vided; and that a copy of this order be inserted in  
some authorized paper two months successively.

A copy attest,  
Joseph Morgan, c. n. c. c.

**SCOTT COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, St.**  
October Term, 1808.

George Eve, complainant  
vs.  
Ambrose Powell, defendant.

This day came the plaintiff, by his attorney,  
and having filed his amended bill in this cause,  
in pursuance of an order of this Court, entered  
on the fourth day of this term, whereby one  
William Webb is made a defendant in this suit,  
and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court,  
that the said William Webb is not an inhabitant  
of this Commonwealth; it is thereupon ordered,  
that the said William Webb do appear here on the  
third day of the next April term of this  
Court, and answer the complainant's bill; or that  
the same will be taken for confessed against him;  
and that a copy of this order be inserted in some  
authorized paper agreeable to law.

(A copy.) Attest,  
Cary L. Clarke, c. s. c. c.

Madison circuit, sct. September term, 1808.

Benjamin Milner, complainant  
against  
Robert Deen and John Crooke, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court,  
that the defendant Robert Deen is not an in-  
habitant of this commonwealth, and he having  
failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable  
to law and the rules of this court; therefore on  
the motion of the said complainant by his counsel,  
it is ordered that the said absent defendant Robert  
Deen, do appear here on the third day of our  
next March term, and answer the complainant's  
bill, or on failure thereof, the same shall be ta-  
ken for confessed against him. And it is further  
ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in  
some authorized paper of this commonwealth,  
for eight weeks, agreeable to an act of the ge-  
neral assembly in such cases made and pro-  
vided.

A copy teste,  
R. C. HOLDER, d. c. M. c. c.

**STATE OF KENTUCKY,**  
**CLAY CIRCUIT, St.**

October Term, 1808.

James and Hugh White, complt.  
against  
James Pogue and James Kincaid.

This day came the complainants by their coun-  
sel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the  
Court, that the defendant James Pogue, is not  
an inhabitant of this commonwealth. On mo-  
tion of the complainant, it is ordered, that un-  
less the said defendant do appear here, on or  
before the third day of the next April term of  
this court, and answer the complainants bill, that  
the same shall be taken as confessed, and that  
a copy of this order be inserted in some author-  
ized paper eight weeks, agreeable to law.

(A copy.) Attest,  
A Baker, c. c. c. c.

November 2d 1808.

**STATE OF KENTUCKY,**  
**KNOX COUNTY CIRCUIT.**